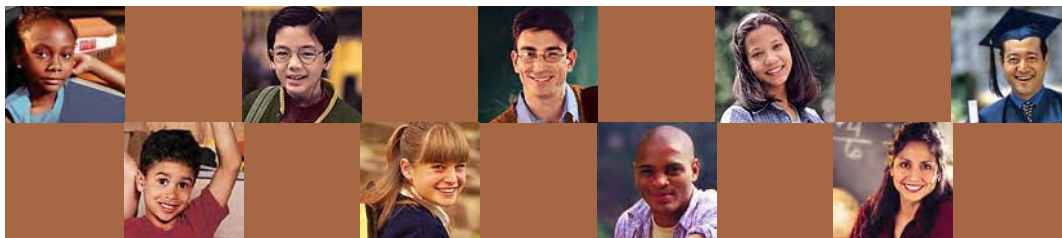


# the condition of education 2005



## INDICATOR 21

### Geographic Mobility of the High School Class of 1992

The indicator and corresponding tables are taken directly from *The Condition of Education 2005*. Therefore, the page numbers may not be sequential.

Additional information about the survey data and supplementary notes can be found in the full report. For a copy of *The Condition of Education 2005*, visit the NCES website (<http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.sap?pubid=2005094>) or contact ED PUBs at 1-877-4ED-PUBS.

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# Transition to College

## Geographic Mobility of the High School Class of 1992

*Among the class of 1992 high school seniors with any postsecondary education by 2000, 66 percent enrolled first in their home state and also lived there in 2000.*

Knowledge about the geographic mobility of students helps states project enrollments and consider investments in public postsecondary institutions (Adelman 2004). Comparing the state locations of a student's high school, first postsecondary institution, and later residence provides a useful measure of that student's geographic mobility, even though it does not necessarily capture all of the student's moves.

Among the class of 1992 high school seniors with any postsecondary education by 2000,<sup>1</sup> 66 percent enrolled first in their home state and also lived there in 2000, and 14 percent enrolled first in their home state but moved away by 2000 (see supplemental table 21-1). Another 10 percent started their postsecondary education out of state but returned to their home state by 2000, and 4 percent started out of state and lived in that state in 2000. The remaining 6 percent started their postsecondary education out of state and lived in a third state in 2000. Students whose highest degree was a bachelor's were more likely than their counterparts with an associate's degree to have either enrolled or lived outside their home state after high school.

Geographic mobility varied with race/ethnicity. Compared with students of other race/ethnicities, Hispanic students were more likely to attend their first postsecondary institution in their home state and to reside there in 2000 (81 vs. 64–69 percent). Geographic mobility also varied with the selectivity of the first postsecondary institution the student attended.<sup>2</sup> Students who attended highly selective institutions were more likely than their peers to start their postsecondary education out of state, and to live in a third state in 2000 (34 vs. 1–14 percent).

Another indicator of geographic mobility for 1992 high school seniors who earned a bachelor's degree is where they lived in 2000 relative to where they earned their degree. In 2000, a majority (62 percent) lived in the same state in which they earned their college degree (see supplemental table 21-2). Students' mobility after earning a bachelor's degree varied by major. For example, students who earned a bachelor's degree in education were more likely than those with other majors to reside in the same state where they earned their degree (78 vs. 46–68 percent).

<sup>1</sup> See indicator 22 for information on postsecondary enrollment and attainment for this cohort.

<sup>2</sup> See supplemental note 8.

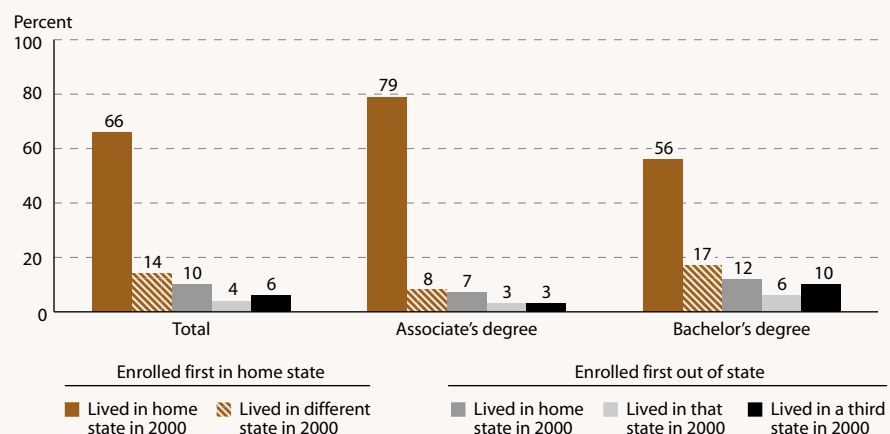
NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. The state pattern could not be determined for 3 percent of students who became postsecondary participants. The total includes students who did not earn a degree and those who earned certificates, associate's, bachelor's, and graduate degrees.

SOURCE: Adelman, C. (2004). *Principal Indicators of Student Academic Histories in Postsecondary Education, 1972–2000*, table 1.5. Data from U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988 (NELS:88/2000), "Postsecondary Transcript Study, 2002."



FOR MORE INFORMATION:  
Supplemental Notes 3, 6, 8  
Supplemental Tables 21-1,  
21-2

**GEOGRAPHIC MOBILITY: Percentage distribution of 1992 high school seniors who enrolled in any postsecondary education, by state of first postsecondary institution relative to home state, state of residence in 2000, and highest degree earned by 2000**



## Geographic Mobility of the High School Class of 1992

**Table 21-1. Percentage distribution of 1992 high school seniors who enrolled in any postsecondary education, by geographic mobility, race/ethnicity, selectivity of first postsecondary institution, and highest degree attained by 2000**

Characteristic	Enrolled first in home state		Enrolled first out of state		
	Lived in home state in 2000	Lived in different state in 2000	Lived in home state in 2000	Lived in that state in 2000	Lived in a third state in 2000
<b>Total</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>
Race/ethnicity <sup>1</sup>					
Asian/Pacific Islander	68.9	17.6	6.1	3.3	4.1
Black	67.8	7.0	14.7	6.2	4.3
White	63.5	15.5	9.7	4.3	6.9
Hispanic	81.1	8.4	4.7	2.2	3.6
Selectivity of first institution					
Highly selective	22.8	10.3	20.0	12.6	34.4
Selective	47.6	18.7	15.3	4.2	14.3
Nonselective	61.7	15.7	11.9	4.2	6.5
Open door	79.0	11.5	4.8	3.4	1.4
Not ratable	65.7	8.9	11.5	10.4	3.5
Highest degree attained in 2000					
None	74.3	11.6	7.9	3.7	2.4
Certificate	77.7	10.6	8.2	1.5	1.9
Associate's	79.0	8.2	6.5	3.0	3.3
Bachelor's	55.8	16.7	11.5	5.7	10.3
Graduate	48.5	22.5	13.4	3.1	12.4

<sup>1</sup> Black includes African American, Pacific Islander includes Native Hawaiian, and Hispanic includes Latino. Race categories exclude Hispanic origin unless specified.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. The state pattern could not be determined for 3 percent of students who became postsecondary participants. See *supplemental note 8* for information on the selectivity of the first institution. See *supplemental note 3* for more information on the National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988 (NELS:88/2000). See *supplemental note 6* for more information about transcript studies.

SOURCE: Adelman, C. (2004). *Principal Indicators of Student Academic Histories in Postsecondary Education, 1972–2000*, table 1.5. Data from U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988 (NELS:88/2000), "Postsecondary Transcript Study, 2002."

## Geographic Mobility of the High School Class of 1992

**Table 21-2. Percentage distribution of 1992 high school seniors who had attained a bachelor's degree by 2000, by state of residence, major, and type of institution**

Major and type of institution	Residence in spring 2000	
	Same state as where the bachelor's awarded	Different state from where the bachelor's awarded
<b>Total</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>38.1</b>
Bachelor's degree major		
Business	63.5	36.5
Education	78.2	21.8
Engineering/technical/architecture	46.2	53.8
Physical sciences	50.7	49.3
Mathematics/computer science	55.4	44.6
Life science	68.0	32.0
Health science and services	64.4	35.6
Humanities	53.7	46.3
Fine and performing arts	62.4	37.6
Social sciences	60.2	39.8
Applied social sciences	66.0	34.0
Other	49.4	50.6
Type of institution awarding degree		
Doctoral	57.8	42.2
Comprehensive	72.9	27.1
Baccalaureate	54.5	45.5
Specialized	45.3	54.7

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. See *supplemental note 3* for more information about the National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988 (NELS:88/2000). See *supplemental note 6* for more information about transcript studies.

SOURCE: Adelman, C. (2004). *Principal Indicators of Student Academic Histories in Postsecondary Education, 1972–2000*, table 1.7. Data from U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988 (NELS:88/2000), "Postsecondary Transcript Study, 2002."

# Geographic Mobility of the High School Class of 1992

Table S21. Standard errors for the percentage distribution of 1992 high school seniors who enrolled in any postsecondary education, by state of first postsecondary institution relative to home state, state of residence in 2000, and highest degree earned by 2000

Characteristic	Enrolled first in home state		Enrolled first out of state		
	Lived in home state in 2000	Lived in different state in 2000	Lived in home state in 2000	Lived in that state in 2000	Lived in a third state in 2000
Total	1.02	0.69	0.61	0.41	0.45
Associate's degree	2.71	1.70	1.87	0.72	1.37
Bachelor's degree	1.53	0.94	1.02	0.72	0.90

SOURCE: Adelman, C. (2004). *Principal Indicators of Student Academic Histories in Postsecondary Education, 1972–2000*, table 1.5. Data from U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988 (NELS:88/2000), "Postsecondary Transcript Study, 2002."

## Geographic Mobility of the High School Class of 1992

**Table S21-1. Standard errors for the percentage distribution of 1992 high school seniors who enrolled in any postsecondary education, by geographic mobility, race/ethnicity, selectivity of first postsecondary institution, and highest degree attained by 2000**

Characteristic	Enrolled first in home state		Enrolled first out of state		
	Lived in home state in 2000	Lived in different state in 2000	Lived in home state in 2000	Lived in that state in 2000	Lived in a third state in 2000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.45</b>
Race/ethnicity					
Asian/Pacific Islander	3.53	3.27	1.23	0.74	0.87
Black	3.87	1.02	3.05	2.37	1.57
White	1.12	0.81	0.64	0.42	0.53
Hispanic	2.68	2.09	0.98	1.17	1.01
Selectivity of first institution					
Highly selective	4.58	3.48	4.45	4.82	5.30
Selective	2.83	1.89	1.78	0.77	1.75
Nonselective	1.33	0.91	0.93	0.44	0.62
Open door	1.48	1.21	0.74	0.72	0.22
Not ratable	5.70	3.29	5.32	4.16	1.32
Highest degree attained in 2000					
None	1.46	1.17	0.85	0.68	0.29
Certificate	4.23	4.01	2.15	0.55	0.85
Associate's	2.71	1.70	1.87	0.72	1.37
Bachelor's	1.53	0.94	1.02	0.72	0.90
Graduate	3.26	2.68	1.73	0.75	2.37

SOURCE: Adelman, C. (2004). *Principal Indicators of Student Academic Histories in Postsecondary Education, 1972–2000*, table 1.5. Data from U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988 (NELS:88/2000), "Postsecondary Transcript Study, 2002."

## Geographic Mobility of the High School Class of 1992

**Table S21-2. Standard errors for the percentage distribution of 1992 high school seniors who had attained a bachelor's degree by 2000, by state of residence, major, and type of institution**

Major and type of institution	Residence in spring 2000	
	Same state as where the bachelor's awarded	Different state from where the bachelor's awarded
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>1.28</b>
Bachelor's degree major		
Business	2.84	2.84
Education	2.89	2.89
Engineering/technical/architecture	4.84	4.84
Physical sciences	10.60	10.60
Mathematics/computer science	7.96	7.96
Life science	3.10	3.10
Health science and services	3.58	3.58
Humanities	5.45	5.45
Fine and performing arts	4.98	4.98
Social sciences	2.75	2.75
Applied social sciences	3.46	3.46
Other	8.73	8.73
Type of institution awarding degree		
Doctoral	1.82	1.82
Comprehensive	1.79	1.79
Baccalaureate	3.10	3.10
Specialized	11.00	11.00

SOURCE: Adelman, C. (2004). *Principal Indicators of Student Academic Histories in Postsecondary Education, 1972–2000*, table 1.7. Data from U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988 (NELS:88/2000), "Postsecondary Transcript Study, 2002."